Deanship of Scientific Research

Categorization of *Mujarrad* Verbs Beginning with the Letter '*ba*' in *Al Munawwir* Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary and *Mazīd* Verbs in *Duleim Masoud Al Qahtani* Arabic-English Dictionary: A Morphosemantic Analysis

*Muhammad Yunus Anis** iD

Department of Arabic Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia.

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Abstract

Objective: This research discusses the categorization of Arabic verbs, which hold a significant importance in word formation and meaning determination. Therefore, the study of verbs in Arabic becomes one of the important theoretical foundations to continue to be studied and developed. One of the important studies of Arabic verbs is the study of mujarrad verbs and mazīd verbs.

Method: Employing a qualitative approach, data were gathered from two dictionaries: *Al-Munawwir* Arabic – Indonesian dictionary and *Al-Qahtani* Arabic – English dictionary. Content analysis was employed to analyze the collected data. Data were collected from two Arabic dictionary corpora using morphological analysis of verbs. After collecting the data, the morphological data were categorized into three groups based on the semantic meanings of verbs: process verbs, action verbs and state verbs. In the final stage, the researcher investigated the relationship between morphological and semantic analysis in Arabic verbs (mujarrad and mazīd).

Results: Morphosemantic analysis reveals that action verbs dominate "Arabic verbs". *Mujarrad* verbs in Arabic are classified as action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs. The binary analysis indicates that 77,89 % of the mazīd verbs in this study are action verbs, 20% are process verbs, and 25,26% are state verbs. In this case, action verbs are the most common.

Conclusions: This study contributes to the optimization of multidisciplinary analysis in linguistic studies, namely the combination of morphological and semantic analysis. In terms of Arabic dictionary development, this study suggests that verb analysis be supplemented by the categorization of actions, states, and processes.

Keywords: Arabic verbs, Semantics, Morphology, Al-*Munawwir*; *Duleim Masoud Al-Qahtani*.

تصنيف الأفعال العربية المجردة والمزيدة التي تبدأ بحرف الباء في المعجمين المنور(عربي - إندونيسي) ومعجم القحطاني (عربي -إنجليزي): دراسة دلالية صرفية

*محمد يونس أنيس**
قسم الأدب العربي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة سيبيلاس ماريت، إندونيسيا.

ملخّص

الأهداف: يناقش هذا البحث تصنيف الأفعال في اللغة العربية، حيث إن الأفعال لها مكانة مهمة إلى حد ما في عملية تكوين الكلمات، وتحديد معانيها. لذا فإن دراسة الأفعال في اللغة العربية تصبح من الأسس النظرية المهمة التي يجب الاستمرار في دراستها وتطويرها. ومن الدراسات المهمة في الأفعال العربية دراسة الفعل المجرد والفعل المزيد . من خلال ملاحظة الباحث، فإنه لا توجد دراسة تناقش على وجه التحديد طبيعة الفعلين وتقسيمهما في إطار مجموعتين مختلفتين من البيانات.

المنهجية: يصنف هذا البحث ضمن البحث النوعي، حيث تم أخذ البيانات من قاموسين، هما: قاموس المنور عربي – قاموس إندونيسي، وقاموس القحطاني عربي – إنجليزي. في هذه الدراسة تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام نموذج تحليل المحتوى، كما تم جمع البيانات من مجموعتين (Corpora) من المعاجم العربية باستخدام التحليل الصرفي للأفعال. بعد جمع البيانات، تم تصنيف البيانات الصرفية إلى ثلاث مجموعات بناءً على المعاني الدلالية للأفعال: الأفعال الدالة على العملية، وأفعال الحدث والفعل، وأفعال الحالة. وفي المرحلة الأخيرة قام الباحث بدراسة العلاقة بين التحليل الصرفي والدلالي في الأفعال العربية (المجرد والمزيد).

النتائج: وبالإستناد إلى التحليل الصرفي، فقد أظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن "أفعال الفعل" هي المهيمنة على الأفعال العربية حيث تصنف الأفعال المجرد في اللغة العربية إلى أفعال الحدث، وأفعال العملية، وأفعال الحالة. ويشير التحليل الثنائي إلى أن 77,89 % من الأفعال المزيدة في هذه الدراسة هي أفعال تدل على الحدث، و20% أفعال عملية، و25,26% أفعال حالة، وفي هذه الحالة تكون أفعال الحدث هي الأكثر شيوعا بين الأفعال العربية استنادا إلى نتائج هذه الدراسة.

الاستنتاجات: تساهم هذه الدراسة في تحسين التحليل متعدد المجالات (multidisciplinary) في الدراسات اللغوية، أي الجمع بين التحليل الصرفي والدلالي وفيما يتعلق بتطوير المعجم العربي، فإن هذه الدراسة تقترح أن يتم استكمال تحليل الفعل بتصنيف الأفعال التي تدل على الأحداث والحالات والعمليات.

الكلمات الدالة: الأفعال العربية ، دراسة دلالية ، دراسة صرفية ، معجم المنور ، معجم القحطاني..

Introduction

Language is a systematic structure composed of various components that are organized consistently and recognisably. Language, as a system, is both systematic and systemic. The term "systematic" refers to the organization of language based on specific patterns, rather than being random. The term "systemic" refers to the idea that language is not a singular system, but rather comprises several subsystems. These subsystems include phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Language is often regarded as both unique and universal.(Chaer & Agustina, 2004, pp. 11–12).

The systematic and systemic nature is shared by all languages in general, as well as Arabic. Arabic has both characteristics. A small example of this is the classification and categorization of verb types in Arabic. Verbs based on time according to Anton Dahdah are divided into three namely: *mādhi* (past verb in time), *ḥādhir* (present time), and *mustaqbal* (future time) (El-Dahdah, 1993). Another Arabic grammarian mentioned that the past tense is the "basic verbs". Basic verbs are no frill, verb are generally based around three root consonants (Wightwick & Gaafar, 2005, p. 80–81). However, Fu'ad Ni'mah divides them into three different groups, namely: *mādhi* (past)*, mudhāri'* (conform verb) or (present/ future verb) (Wightwick & Gaafar, 2005, p. 88), and *amr* (imperative verb) (El-Said Badawi, 2007, p. 41), (Fu'ad, n.d.), (Al-Jārim & Amīn, 1999, pp. 20–23). Based on the letters that form them, verbs (*fi'l*) are divided into two, namely: *fi'l shahīh* (sound verb, free of defective letters among its radical) (El-Dahdah, 1993, p. 434) and *fi'l mu'tal* (defective verb, it includes one or two defective letters among its radicals) (El-Dahdah, 1993, p. 446).

Fi'l is divided into two categories based on its arrangement, namely: *fi'l mujarrad* (denuded verb) and *fi'l mazīd* (augmented verb). The concept of *fi'l*, whether to mention the subject or not, is divided into two categories: *fi'l mabni lil ma'lūm* (active voice) and *fi'l mabni lil majhūl* (passive voice). The former refers to a structured verb where the subject is known, while the latter refers to a structured verb where the subject is ignored. In addition, *fi'l* is divided into two categories based on the process of derivation: *fi'l jāmid* (inert verb) and *fi'l mutasharrif* (variable verb). Currently, there has been no classification of Arabic verbs based on their meaning components. For instance, there is no categorization of verbs that express actions, processes, and conditions. In Arabic, verbs have never been categorized based on the meaning components that make them up.

Therefore, research on the categorization of verbs based on the components of meaning that compose them is a very interesting thing to follow up. To focus the discussion, the author only takes data on some *mujarrad* verbs that begin with the letter *ba'* in the *Al Munawwir* Arabic-Indonesian dictionary published in 2002 (Munawwir, 2002), and *mazīd fīh* verbs in the Arabic English dictionary of *Dr. Duleim Masoud Al Qahtani* published in 2003 (Al Qahtani, 2003). The selection of the two dictionaries was due to the adequacy of the data and the massive frequency of usage of the two dictionaries.

For further research, it is necessary to elaborate on verbs that begin with *hijaiyyah* letters other than ba', so that it is hoped that a dictionary of Arabic verbs containing categorization based on meaning components can be well organized. This preliminary research is aimed at enriching the literature of Arabic linguistics and systematizing the learning process of Arabic semantics.

Based on the background of the problem stated above, the general problem (research questions) in this study is to classify *mujarrad* verbs that begin with the letter *ba'* in the *Al-Munawwir* Arabic-Indonesian dictionary and *mazīd* verbs that begin with the letter *ba'* in the Arabic-English dictionary of Dr. Duleim Masoud Al Qahtani into three major groups, namely: action verb groups, process verbs, and state verbs. Thus, it can be concluded that the objectives of this research are as follows.

1.   The first objective of this study is to classify the *mujarrad* verbs that begin with the letter *ba'* into three groups, namely: action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs in *Al Munawwir* Arabic-Indonesian dictionary.

2.   The second objective of this study is to classify the *mazīd* verbs beginning with the letter *ba'* into three groups specifically: action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs. This classification will be based on Dr Duleim Masoud Al Qahtani's Arabic-English dictionary.

Literature Review

This research takes some data from verbs that begin with certain initial letters in the *Al- Munawwir* Arabic-Indonesian

dictionary and the Arabic-English dictionary of Dr. Duleim Masoud Al Qahtani. Research on verbs that begin with certain letters in Arabic has been done by Amir Ma'ruf (1992) Research Report on *yaf'ulu* (يَفْعُلُ) Patterned Verbs Derived from *fa'ala* (فَعَلَ) Patterns. The research discusses imperfect verbs with *yaf'ulu* (يَفْعُلُ) pattern derived from perfect verbs with *fa'ala* (فَعَلَ) pattern and what consonants become *'ain fi'l* (عين الفعل). The scope of the research is *yaf'ulu* (يَفْعُلُ) - patterned verbs derived from *fa'ala* (فَعَلَ) - patterned verbs preceded by *hamzah*, *ba'*, *ta'*, *sa'*, *jim'*, and *ha'* (Ma'ruf, 1992). A previous study that specifically discusses the lexical features of a particular verb (make) has been conducted by a previous researcher. The study of verbs that are elaborated specifically will provide maximum results, such as knowing the highest frequency of use of the verb. From the study, it can be concluded that there is a misuse of the verb (make) by different speakers (Lin & Lin, 2019). A study that specifically discusses Sudanese Arabic verbs has been conducted by a previous researcher (Sultan et al., 2018). However, the study is still focused on syntactic aspects only. Syntactic studies are still partially studied. In addition, the existing studies do not focus on the various aspects of verb meaning. This is one of the research gaps that can be further developed comprehensively. Specifically, studies on Arabic verbs (*fi'l muta'adi*) (transitive) and their relation to translation techniques and quality have been elaborated by previous researchers (Kurniawan et al., 2023). This research proves that specific verb studies can have an optimal impact on the study of Arabic verbs. The study of specific verbs, such as Arabic verbs beginning with the letter /*ba'*/ based on binary analysis has been developed before by a previous researcher (Anis, 2021), but in the study, there was no comparison process between the two-corpus data. This condition can be one of the research gaps to be developed in more detail and specifically.

In addition, Nany Widyawati (1998) wrote Process Verbs in Indonesian. The study attempted to describe the characteristics of process verbs in Indonesian to then be used as a basis for typing them (Widyawati, 1998). The research used the same theoretical basis as that used by Tampubolon et al (1979). Based on these theories, six types of Indonesian process verbs were found, namely: (1) *objective* process verbs, (2) *experiential* process verbs, (3) *locative* process verbs, (4) *benefactive* process verbs, (5) *commitative* process verbs, (6) *resultive* process verbs (Tampubolon et al., 1979). As for research on verbs preceded by certain letters in Arabic, especially *mujarrad* and *mazīd fi'l* starting with the letter *ba'*, no one has ever done it. So, this simple research is the first step in categorizing Arabic verbs based on the meaning components that compose them.

The study of verbs in Arabic has been comprehensively studied by previous researchers (Danks, 2011; Glanville, 2018), but none of these studies specifically take Arabic verbs from the dictionary based on the initial letter category (for example: the letter ba'). The study of verbs that begin with a certain letter is important because further studies can be developed on the study of other verbs, and we can find out the characteristics of each verb based on the letter in front of it. The study of verbs in Arabic has also been studied by previous researchers (Abughalia, 2023; Arifuddin et al., 2022) (Alshayban, 2022; Joodi, 2023; Yasin & Nofal, 2023) (Alotaibi, 2023) (Al-Shawashreh et al., 2024), but the study of Arabic verbs has not explored in depth the meaning of action, state, and process. This condition is one of the main factors in the innovation and novelty of Arabic verb studies based on the classification of the meaning of action, state, and process. The study of verbs in Arabic is important to continue to be developed, almost 13 centuries of Arabic verb studies have been at the forefront of Arabic grammatical studies (Bahloul, 2008, p. 1), therefore, the study of Arabic verbs should continue to be studied and developed.

Method and Procedures

This research generally uses a qualitative design. This research is based on two major theories, namely the theory of morphology and semantics. Morphology is a part of linguistics that investigates or studies the intricacies of word forms and the effect of changes in word forms on word groups and meanings, or in other words it can be said that morphology elaborates on the ins and outs of word forms and the functions of changes in word forms, both grammatical functions and semantic functions (Ramlan, 2001).

The discussion of morphology in this study relates to the division of verbs in Arabic based on the addition of letters to the original element that forms the verb. This is based on Ghulayaini's concept of dividing verbs into *mujarrad* verbs and *mazīd* verbs (Al Ghulayaini, 1912, 2006). As for semantics, it is a branch of linguistics that examines meaning (Verhaar, 2006). The semantic discussion in this research is about verb categories. The verb categorization is based on the theory of

Chafe and Dardjowijoyo who divide verb categories into three parts, namely action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs (Chafe, 1970; Dardjowidjojo, 1993). Some other opinions from experts about Arabic verbs can be seen in the following statements.

Although Arabic is poor in verb tenses, it is rich in derived verb forms which extend or modify the meaning of the root form of the verb, giving many exact shades of meaning (Haywood & Nahmad, 1964).

Although time-related verbs in Arabic are few, Arabic is rich in the origin of verb forms that extend or restrict the meaning of the base word to verbs that give precise meanings. The derivation of verbs (*fi'l*) in Arabic has a *wazan* or "standard" or "measure" (El-Dahdah, 1993, p. 674) and *mauzūn*. The *wazan* is useful for weighing the *mauzūn* so that the original and additional letters, *harakat* and *sukun* and their meanings can be known.

Fi'l based on the presence or absence of additions to its constituent letters is divided into two, namely: (1) *Fi'l mujarrad* and (2) *fi'l mazīd fīh*. Definition of *fi'l mujarrad and fi'l mazīd fīh* (Al Ghulayaini, 1912, p. 86).

<div dir="rtl">الفعل المجرد هو الذي تكون أحرف ماضيه كلها أصلية (أي لا زائد فيها)</div>

Al fi'l mujarrad is a *fi'l* whose *mādhi* letters are all original letters, i.e. there are no additional letters in it.

<div dir="rtl">الفعل المزيد فيه هو الذي يكون بعض أحرف ماضيه زائدا على الأصل</div>

Al fi'l mazīd fīh is a *fi'l* in which some of the *mādhi* letters are additional letters to the original letters.

In this research, the two types of verbs in Arabic will be semantically elaborated based on the groups of action verbs, state verbs, and process verbs. A verb is considered a state verb if it states that something or someone is in a certain state. If there is a change in this, the verb is no longer a state verb, but a process verb. Furthermore, action verbs refer to the activity or action of something that a person does (Chafe, 1970, p. 100), and state verbs are verbs that cause someone to work involuntarily, experiencing an event or state. Process verbs generally answer the question "what happens to the subject?", while action verbs answer the question "what does the subject do?" (Dardjowidjojo, 1993, p. 114).

Semantically, verb lexemes in Indonesian (and Western languages) are characterized by asking questions:

- What does the subject in the clause do? (Action verbs)
- What happens to the subject in the clause? (Process verb)
- What is the state of the subject in the clause? (State verbs)

Therefore, in this study, some verbs in Arabic will be classified into three major groups: action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs.

The main materials or the main data of this research are verbs preceded by the letter ba' in the *Al-Munawwir* Arabic-Indonesian dictionary in its twenty-fifth printing in 2002 and the Arabic-English dictionary of *Dr. Duleim Masoud Al-Qahtani* in its 2003 printing. This research is library research with the method of listening and observation. In the implementation of data collection, the listening method is realized through basic techniques and advanced techniques as well. The basic technique is called tapping technique, while the advanced technique is called listening technique and free technique (Mastoyo, 2007, p. 43).

The observation conducted in the research of *mujarrad* verbs uses the *Al-Munawwir* Arabic-Indonesian dictionary by *Ahmad Warson Munawwir* published in 2002 by *Pustaka Progressif* and the observation conducted in the research of *mazīd* verbs as derivatives of *mujarrad* verbs uses the Arabic-English dictionary (*Mu'jamul Af'al Arab al Araby*) by *DR. Duleim Masoud Al Qahtani* published in 2003 by *Librarie du Liban Publishers*.

Several other types of dictionaries were utilised in this research as data validation, such as the following dictionaries: (1) *Al-Mawrid*: A Modern Arabic – English Dictionary (Baalbaki, 2009), (2) *Al Munjid fil-Lugah wal-A'lām* (Ma'louf, 2000), (3) *Al-Mu'jam al-Wasīth: At-Thab'ah al-Khāmisah* (Majma' al-Lughah al-'Arabiyyah Jumhūriyah Mishr al-'Arabiyyah, 2011), (4) The Hans Wehr Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic (Wehr, 1976), (5) The Student's English-Arabic Dictionary (Steingass, 2018), (6) *Lisānul 'Arab* (Manzhūr, 2003), and (7) Harrap's English Dictionary for Speakers of Arabic (Collin et al., 1990). In addition, several Arabic corpus engines were also used in the validation process, such as The Quranic Arabic Corpus and Arabic Corpora Collection Leipzig.

This research will begin by collecting verbs that begin with the letter *ba'*. The words are classified based on the presence

or absence of additions to the constituent letters into two groups: *mujarrad* verbs and *mazīd* verbs. Furthermore, *mujarrad* and *mazīd* verbs that begin with the letter *ba'* are semantically classified into three major groups, namely: action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs.

Results and Discussion

The data in the research of *mujarrad* verbs are collected from *Al-Munawwir* Arabic Indonesian dictionary. The data are in the form of *mujarrad* verbs that begin with the letter *ba'*. The verbs consist of various *wazan* of *mujarrad* verbs which have been semantically grouped into three major groups, namely: (1) action verbs, (2) process verbs, and (3) state verbs.

Action Verbs of *Mujarrad*

In this study, there are **twenty-six** *mujarrad* verbs classified as action verbs. Thirteen verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعِل. Ten verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعُل. Two verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعِل. And one verb uses the wazan فعُل - يفعُل. To simplify the categorization, the author puts the *mujarrad* verbs in a sentence to fit the context of the sentence.

1. (بأج) Berteriak (Yelling, Screaming)

بأج – يبأج – بأجا (صاح)	Berteriak (53)
Majma' al-Lughah al-'Arabiyyah Jumhūriyah) (Mishr al-'Arabiyyah, 2011, p. 77	Ketika melihat kebakaran, Ahmad berteriak (verba tindakan)
عند ما رأى حريقا بأج أحمد	Shout(53)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 24) صرخ = بأج	When he saw the fire, Ahmad shouted (action verb)

2. (بأر) Menggali Sumur (Digging a Well)

بأر – يبأر – بأرا	Menggali sumur (53)
يبأر أبي بأرا كبيرا	Ayahku menggali sumur yang besar (verba tindakan)
بأر = حفر	Digging a well (53)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 24)	My father dug a big well (action verb)

One of the main characteristics of action verbs in Arabic dictionaries is that the meaning of a word is given an equivalent with a synonym in the form of a verb similar in meaning to an action, for example (بأر = حفر), (بأج = صرخ).

3. (بأَش) Membanting Secara Tiba-Tiba (Suddenly Slamming)

بأش – يبأش – بأشا	Membanting secara tiba-tiba(54)
بأش طفلٌ صغيرٌ كوبا	Seorang anak kecil membanting gelas secara tiba-tiba (verba tindakan)
بأش فلانا: صرعه غفلة	Slam suddenly(54)
(Majma' al-Lughah al-'Arabiyyah Jumhūriyah Mishr al-'Arabiyyah, 2011, p. 37)	A child slams a glass suddenly (action verb)
throw down unawares, seize and throw down, بأش: without resistance on the part of the assaulted (Steingass, 2018, p. 103)	

4. (بتر) Memotong (Cut)

بتر – يبتُر – بترا	Memotong (55)
بتر الخادمةُ لحم الغنم بالسكين	Pembantu(pr) itu memotong daging kambing dengan pisau (verba tindakan)
to cut off, sever, lop off :قطع = بتر	Cut (55)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 224)	The maid (pr) cut the mutton with a knife.
	(action verb)

5. (بَتَك) Memotong (Cut)

بتَك – يبتُكُ – بتكا	Memotong (56)
بتَك الفلاح الخشب بالسيف	Petani itu memotong kayu dengan pedang (verba tindakan)
بتَك: بتل: قطع to cut off, sever	Cut (56)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 224)	The farmer cut the wood with a sword (action verb)
بتَك to cut off (s.th.)	
(Wehr, 1976, p. 41)	

6. (بَثَّ) Menyiarkan Kabar Berita (Broadcasting the News)

بثَ – يبُثُ – بثَّا	Menyiarkan (kabar berita) (56)
بثَّ رسولُ الله الخبرَ السعيدَ للمخلصين عبادتهم	Rasulullah menyiarkan kabar gembira untuk orang-orang yang ikhlas ibadahnya (verba tindakan)
بثَّ: نشر: فرّق to spread, to broadcast	Broadcasting (news)(56)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 224)	The Messenger of Allah broadcasts good news to those who are sincere in their worship (action verb)

7. (بَجَّ) Membelah (Splitting)

بَجَ – يبُجَ – بجّا	Membelah (57)
بجَّ أحمد النارجيلَ بسكين قويّ	Ahmad membelah kelapa dengan pisau yang tajam (verba tindakan)
بجَّ: شقَّ to cut open, slash open, slit open	Splitting (57)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 225)	Ahmad split the coconut with a sharp knife (action verb)

8. (بَجَعَ) Memotong dengan Pedang (cutting with the sword)

بجَعَ – يبجَعُ – بَجْعا	Memotong dengan pedang (58)
يجعَ عمرُ رأسَ عدُوّه في الحربِ	Umar memotong kepala musuhnya dengan pedang ketika perang (verba tindakan)
بجع: قطعه با لسيف	Cutting with the sword (58)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26)	Umar cut off the head of his enemy with a sword during the war (action verb)

Based on the data above, some Arabic verbs starting with the letter /ba/ have similar meanings related to the word "cut" (بجَعَ) (بَجّ) (بتل) (بتَك) (بتر). These verbs belong to the action verb group.

9. (بَحَث) Mempelajari (Study)

بحَث – يبحَثُ – بحثا	Mempelajari (59)
بحثَت الطالبة علم الحساب	Pelajar (perempuan) itu mempelajari matematika (verba tindakan)
بحث: درس: to discuss, to consider, look into,	Study (59)
to study, explore, inquire into, delve into	The student is studying math (action verb)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 225)	

10. (بخَت) Memukul (Hit)

بخَت – يبخُثُ – بختا	Memukul (60)
بخت زيدٌ الكلبَ	Zaid memukul anjing (verba tindakan)
بخت ه: ضربه	Hit (60)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 27)	Zaid hit the dog (action verb)

11. (بخَّ) Mendengkur (Snoring)

بخَّ – يبُخ – بخّا	Mendengkur (61)
بخَّ أخي عند النوم	Saudaraku(lk) mendengkur ketika tidur (verba tindakan)
بخَّ: غطَّ في نومه ، خرَّ :to snore	Snoring (61)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 226)	My brother snores while sleeping (action verb)

12. (بخَسَ) Mengurangi (Reduce)

بخَسَ – يبخَسُ – بخسا	Mengurangi (62)
بخس التاجر كمِّيةَ الميزان	Pedagang itu mengurangi berat timbangan (verba tindakan)
to decrease, reduce, diminish :بخس	Reduce (62)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 226)	The merchant reduced the weight of the scale (action verb)

13. (بخَص) Mencabut (Pluck)

بخَص – يبخَصُ – بخصا	Mencabut (62)
بخصَ الفلاحُ العشبَ الطويلَ	Petani itu mencabut rumput yang panjang (verba tindakan)
بخص عينَه: قلعها	Pluck (62)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 28)	The farmer pulled up the long grass (action verb)

14. (بخَع) Menyiksa (Torture)

بخَع – يبخَعُ – بخعا	Menyiksa (62)
بخع الملكُ العبدَ الفقيرَ	Sang raja menyiksa budak miskin (verba tindakan)
to kill o.s. (with grief, anger, rage) :(نفسه) with بخع	Torture (62)
(Wehr, 1976, p. 43)	The king tortured a poor slave (action verb)
بخع نفسه: نهكها و كاد يهلكها من غضب او غمّ	
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 28)	

15. (بدَأ) Memulai (Start)

بدَأ – يبدَأ – بدأ	Memulai (63)
بدأ الطالب الدراسة في الساعة السابعة صباحا	Murid itu memulai belajar jam tujuh pagi (verba tindakan)
to begin, start, commence, initiate :بدأ الشيء أو به	Start (63)
to begin, start, originate :بدأ الشيء	The student started studying at seven in the morning (action
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 227)	verb)

16. (بدَحَ) Memukul (Hit)

بدَحَ – يبدَحُ – بدحا	Memukul (63)
بدح زيدٌ اللِصّ	Zaid memukul pencuri itu (verba tindakan)
بدحه بالعصا: ضربه بها	Hit (63)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 28)	Zaid hit the thief (action verb)

17. (بدَر) Bergegas-gegas (Hurry)

بدَر – يبدُرُ – بُدورا	Bergegas-gegas (64)
بدر الطالبُ الذهابَ إلي المدرسة خوفا من المطر	Murid itu bergegas-gegas pergi ke sekolah karena takut akan
to come unexpectedly upon, :عاجل :بدر: بغت	hujan (verba tindakan)
come suddenly upon, surprise	Hurry (64)
to hurry to :أسرع :بدر إلى	The student hurried to school because he was afraid of the
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 227)	rain (action verb)

18. (بدَل) Mengubah (Change)

بدَل – يبدُلُ – بدلا	Mengubah (65)
بدَلَ الفلانُ التركيب الخطاء الي التركيب الصحيح	Fulan mengubah tarkib yang salah menjadi tarkib
to change, alter, modify :بدّل :بدل	yang benar (verba tindakan)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 228)	Change(65)
	Fulan changed the wrong tarkib into the correct
	tarkib (action verb)

19. (بدَه) Mendatangi dengan Tiba-tiba (to Arrive Suddenly)

بدَه – يبدَهُ – بدها	Mendatangi dengan tiba-tiba (66)
بدهت سيارةُ الإطفاء المكان الحريق	Mobil pemadam kebakaran itu mendatangi dengan tiba-
to surprise, to come suddenly :بغت :فاجأ :بده	tiba tempat kebakaran (verba tindakan)
upon, come unexpectedly	To arrive suddenly(66)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 228)	The fire truck came suddenly to the place of the fire
	(action verb)
	Based on the example sentences, action verbs are
	semantically proven to describe what the subject is doing.

20. (بذَأ) Membenci (Hate)

بذَأ – يبذَأ – بذاءًا	Membenci (67)
بذأ المدرسُ الطالبَ الكسلانَ	Guru itu membenci murid yang malas (verba tindakan)
to revile, abuse :(على) بذأ	Hate (67)
(Wehr, 1976, p. 48)	The teacher hates lazy students (action verb)

21. (بذَر) Menanam (Plant)

بذَر – يبذُرُ – بذرا	Menanam (68)
بدر الفلاحُ النباتات	Petani itu menanam sayur mayor (verba tindakan)
to sow, seed :نشر :بزر :بذر	Plant (68)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 229)	The farmer planted vegetables major (action verb)

22. (بذَل) Mengorbankan (Sacrifice)

بذَل – يبذُلُ - بذلا	Mengorbankan (68)
بذُل عمر كُلَ جهده للتعلم قبل الإمتحان	Umar mengorbankan segenap semangatnya untuk belajar
to sacrifice :ضحّى :بذل	sebelum ujian (verba tindakan)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 229)	Sacrifice (68)
	Umar sacrificed all his enthusiasm to study before the
	exam(action verb)

23. (بذَا) Berkata Keji (Speak abominably)

بذَا – يبذو – بَذوا	Berkata keji (69)
بذا الملكُ الفاجرُ أمام عدوه	Raja yang bengis itu berkata keji di depan musuhnya
بذا عليه: تكلّم بالفحش	(verba tindakan)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 30)	Speak abominably (69)
	The ruthless king spoke abominably in front of his
	enemy(action verb)

24. (برأ) Menciptakan (Create)

برأ – يبرأ – برأ	Menciptakan (69)
برأ الله الأرض و السموات بإرادته	Allah menciptakan langit dan bumi dengan kehendaknya (verba tindakan)
برأ: خلق: (to create (said of God	Create (69)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 230)	Allah created the heavens and the earth by his will (action verb)

25. (برّ) Taat Berbakti Pada (Obedient Filial Piety)

برّ – يبرّ – برّا	Taat berbakti pada (73)
برّ الإبنُ الصالحُ نحو والديه	Anak yang soleh itu berbakti kepada kedua orang tuanya (verba tindakan)
برّ: خالقه: اطاعه	Obedient filial piety (73)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 30)	A righteous child is devoted to his parents (action verb).

26. (برَز) Muncul (Emerge)

برَز – يبرُزُ – بروزا	Muncul (74)
برز الطائرُ من الشباكِ	Burung itu muncul dari jendela (verba tindakan)
برز: ظهر: to appear	Emerge (74)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 232)	The bird appeared from the window (action verb)

Process Verb of *Mujarrad*

In this study, there are **twelve** mujarrad verbs classified as process verbs. Six mujarrad verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعُل. Three verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعُل. One verb uses the wazan فعِل - يفعَل. One verb uses the wazan فعُل - يفعُل. And one verb also uses the wazan فعِل - يفعِل. The whole verb can be seen in the following analysis, by putting these mujarrad verbs in a sentence:

1. (بأق) Tertimpa Bencana (Afflicted)

بأق – يبأُق - بؤوقا	Tertimpa bencana (54)
بأق قومٌ كافرٌ طول سنة	Sebuah kaum kafir tertimpa bencana sepanjang tahun (verba proses)
بأق: بأقه: وانبأق عليه الويل: أصابه و فاجأه	Afflicted (54)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 25)	A disbeliever is afflicted with calamities throughout the year (verb process)
	Based on the examples above, it can be observed that process verbs in the Arabic language show what happens to the subject. One of the main characteristics of process verbs in Arabic is the use of a certain pattern (انفعل عليه) in matching words, in addition, certain verbs such as (أصابه) indicate that there is an effect on the subject.

2. (بأه) Memahami, mengerti (Understand, Comprehend)

بأه – يبأه – بأها	Memahami, Mengerti (54)
يأه الطالب للأمر السياسي مدة دراسته في الفصل	Murid itu memahami masalah politik selama belajarnya di dalam kelas (verba proses)
بأه: فطن: يقال ما بأه للأمر أو بالأمر اي ما فطن له	Understand, comprehend (54)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 25)	The student understood political issues during his study in class (process verb)
	Based on the data of the verb (بأه), it can be concluded that the verb (بأه) is a process verb because the special pattern in the dictionary found the meaning of (بأه للامر أو بالامر) which shows that there is a process that is happening to the subject.

3. (بتَّ) Melelahkan (Exhausting)

بتَّ –يبُتّ – بتّا العمل في المزرعة يبُتّ جسمَ الفلاح طول اليوم بتّ الرجلَ: اتعبه (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 25)	Melelahkan (55) Pekerjaan di ladang melelahkan tubuh petani sepanjang hari (verba proses) Exhausting(55) The work in the fields exhausts the farmer's body all day long (process verb) Based on the verb (بتَّ), it can be concluded that the verb is a process verb, contextually, there is a process of making fatigue, this can be seen in the use of the pattern (اتعبه) in matching the verb (بتَّ). In contrast to the characteristics of action verbs, some dictionaries provide the equivalent of action verbs with synonyms of other verbs. In the data above, a pattern (wazan) is used: (افعله) – (اتعبه).

4. (بتَلَ) Memotong, meninggalkan (Cut off, Abandon)

بتَلَ – يبتُلُ – بتلا بتِل العبدُ حياةً دنيويةً للعبادةِ طولَ عمرِه بتل الشيءَ: قطعهُ و أبانه عن غيره انبتل: انقطع بتَّل و تبتّل: انقطع عن الدنيا الى الله: ترك الزواج (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 36)	Memotong, meninggalkan (56) Biksu itu meninggalkan kehidupan dunia untuk beribadah sepanjang umurnya (verba proses) Cut off, abandon (56) The monk renounced the life of the world to worship for the rest of his life (process verb) The verb (بتَلَ) in this context is classified as a process verb, it can be seen that the verb (بتَلَ) can be formed into a verb with the pattern (انفعل – انبتل - انقطع), this condition shows what happens to the subject. This verb is different from the verbs already described in the action verb group (بتَك: بتل :قطع).

5. (بثَقَ) Menerobos Keluar (Cause to flow or Gush out)

بثَقَ – يبثُقُ – بثقا و قد بثق الماءُ و انبثق عليهم إذا أقبل عليهم و لم يظنّوا به. (Manzhūr, 2003, p. 324) بثق النهر: كسر سدّه ليفيض منه الماء بثق السيلُ الموضعَ: خرقه ، شقّه (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26) to spout, cause to flow or gush out بثق: جعله ينبثق: أخرج (Baalbaki, 2009, p. 225)	Menerobos keluar (57) Cause to flow or gush out (57) The water spewed out and spewed upon them when it approached them and they did not suspect it (verb process). From the data above, the verb (بثَقَ) is classified as a process verb, the determination of process verbs can be observed when there is a phrase "cause to" (جعله ينبثق) in the Mawrid dictionary when interpreting the verb (بثَقَ).

6. (بجَسَ) Menyemburkan (Spout)

بجَسَ – يبجُسُ – بُجسا يبجِس خرطومُ الفيل الماءَ الكديرَ بجس الماءَ: فجّره بجس الجُرحَ: شقّهُ (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26) to spout, cause to flow or gush out بَجَسَ (الماءَ): فجّره (Baalbaki, 2009, p. 225)	Menyemburkan (58) Belalai gajah itu menyemburkan air yang keruh (verba proses) Spout(58) The elephant's trunk spouted cloudy water (process verb) The data of the verb (بجَسَ) is classified as a process verb because al-Mawrid dictionary states that one of the meaning components of the verb (بجَسَ) is "cause to flow or gush out". Thus, the verb (بجَسَ) is classified as a process verb. The distinction between action and process verbs sometimes seems to overlap, as mentioned by previous researchers (Glanville, 2018, p. 38). However, context plays an important role in how a verb can be categorised as a process verb.

7. (بُحَتَ) Menjadi Murni (Became Pure)

بُحَتَ – يبحُتُ – بحوتة بحُت الماءُ في الغدير لمدة شهر وقد بحُتَ الشيءُ ، بالضم، أى صار بحتًا (Manzhūr, 2003, p. 331) بحت: صار بحتا (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 27)	Menjadi murni (59) Became pure (59) There was water in the stream for a month (process verb) The verb data (بُحَتَ) looks like a state verb, a verb that indicates the state of something in a "pure" condition, but in this case, the verb (بُحَتَ) is classified as a process verb, because in some dictionaries, the verb (بُحَتَ) is translated with a process of "becoming" (صار بحتا) in a certain context and condition.

8. (بحَرَ) Menjadi Bingung (Be bewildered)

بحرَ – يبحَرُ – بحرا بحر: تحيّر و بهت من الفزع (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 27) وبَحِرَ الرجلُ إذا رأى البحرَ ففرقَ حتى دَهِشَ بحِر الرجلُ ، بالكسر ، إذا تحيّر من الفزع مثل بطر (Manzhūr, 2003, pp. 335–337) <u>Be</u> bewildered (with fright) (Wehr, 1976, p. 42) بحر: تحيّر (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 27) بحِرَ: فزع: بُهتَ: <u>to be</u> or <u>become</u> appalled, dismayed, to be or become astounded, bewildered (Baalbaki, 2009, p. 225)	Menjadi bingung (59) Dia bingung dan linglung karena ketakutan (verba proses) Be bewildered (59) He was confused and dazed with fright (process verb) The data in verb (بحَرَ) is a process verb because the data above shows the process of "becoming", in some dictionaries, such as Hans Wehr and Mawrid, the verb is defined by the process of "be" or "become". Thus the verb (بحَرَ) is not classified as a state verb. The verb (بحِر الرجلُ) is more likely to show what is happening to its subject.

9. (بخَش) Melubangi (Hollow out)

بخَش – يبخَشُ – بخشا بخشت الدودةُ الخشب بخشا صغيرا بخش الشيءَ: ثقبه (عامية) (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 28)	Melubangi (62) Rayap itu melubangi kayu dengan lubang yang kecil(verba proses) Hollow out (62) The termites hollowed out the wood with small holes (process verb)

10. (بدَع) Mencipta (Create)

بدَع – يبدَعُ – بدعا بدع اللهُ الخلقَ في مدةَ ستة أيام بدع الشيءَ: اخترعه و صنعه لا على مثال (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 29) بدع: to create (Wehr, 1976, p. 45)	Mencipta (65) Allah menciptakan alam semesta kurang lebih selama enam hari(verba proses) Create (65) God created the universe in approximately six days (process verb)

11. (برَد) Menjadi Dingin (Become Cold)

برَد – يبرَدُ – بردا برد الهواء في الليل to be or become cold (Baalbaki, 2009, p. 231) برد: صار باردا (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 33)	Menjadi dingin (72) Udara itu menjadi dingin ketika malam hari(verba proses) Become cold (72) The air gets cold at night (verb process)

12. (برَز) Muncul (Appears)

برَز – يبرُزُ – بروزا	Muncul (74)
برزت الشمسُ في الصباح	Matahari muncul di pagi hari(verba proses)
برز: ظهر بعد خمول او خفاء	Appears (74)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 33)	The sun appears in the morning (process verb)
to appear, to be or become conspicuous	
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 232)	

State Verbs of Mujarrad

In this study, there are twenty-four mujarrad verbs classified as state verbs. Seven verbs use the mujarrad wazan فعِل - يفعَل. Six verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعُل. Six verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعِل. Three verbs use the vowel فعَل - يفعَل. One verb uses the wazan فعَل - يفعِل. And one verb uses the wazan فعِل - يفعِل. So, all the wazans of mujarrad verbs in Arabic are used in categorizing the state verbs of fi'l starting with the letter ba' in this study.

1. (برَز) Berani (Brave)

بأُس – يبأَسُ – بأسا	Berani (54)
لقد أتي وقت للحرب فيأَسُ عمر ابن خطب لمقابلته	Waktu perang telah tiba, Umar ibn Khatab berani menghadapinya
فبؤُسَ أو فيأَسِ	(verba keadaan)
بأس: شجاعة, ,courage, bravery, valor, boldness	Brave (54)
prowess, distressed	The time of war had come, Umar ibn Khatab faced it
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 220)	bravely
	(state verb)

One of the main characteristics of state verbs is that they can be formed with the verb /kāna/ in Arabic, such as: (بئِسَ) or (كان بائسا) which means: to be or become miserable, wretched, poor, distressed (Baalbaki, 2009, p. 220).

2. (بأُل) Lemah dan Kecil (Weak and small)

بأُل - يبأُلُ – بُؤولة	Lemah dan kecil (54)
يأُل جسم الغلامِ المرضي	Tubuh anak yang sakit itu lemah (verba keadaan)
بأُل: ضعُف و صغر	Weak and small (54)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 25)	The sick child's body is weak (state verb)

3. (بأَى) Bersikap Sombong (Arrogant)

بأَى – يبأَى – بأوا	Bersikap sombong (55)
يأَي فرعون مصر في رئاسة أمته	Fir'aun Mesir bersikap sombong di dalam memimpin umatnya (verba keadaan)
بأَى بمعنى تعالى	Arrogant(55)
بأَى: فخر و تكبّر	The Pharaoh of Egypt was arrogant in leading his people (state verb)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 25)	Based on the meaning in the dictionary, the verb (بأَى) has the meaning (فخر و تكبّر) which indicates the "state" of the subject. Therefore, the verb (بأَى) is semantically a state verb.

4. (بتَع) Kuat Lehernya (Strong neck)

بتَع – يبتَعُ – بتعا	Kuat lehernya (56)
يتع الإبلُ	Unta itu kuat lehernya(verba keadaan)
بتع: اشتدّت عنقه أو مفاصلهُ فهو أبتع	Strong neck (56)
(Ma'louf, 2000, pp. 25–26)	The camel has a strong neck (state verb)

5. (بَثَّر) Tumbuh Jerawat (Growing Pimples)

بَثَّر – يبِثْرُ – بثورا بَثَّر وجهُ الرجلِ البثير خرج به بثرٌ فهو بثرٌ (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26)	Tumbuh Jerawat (57) Wajah lelaki yang berjerawat itu tumbuh banyak jerawat (verba keadaan) Growing Pimples (57) The man's pimply face grew many pimples (state verb) Based on the data of the verb (بَثَّر) above, it can be concluded that the situation in verb (بَثَّر) can be narrated by describing a certain condition (خرج به بثرٌ).

6. (بَثْع) Tampak Merah (Looks Red)

بَثْع – يبِثَعُ – بثْعا مرضت فاطمة فيَبثْع وجهُها بثعت لِثة الرجل تبْثع بثوعا إذا خرجت وارتفعت حتى كأن بها ورما (Manzhūr, 2003, p. 323) بثع: امتلأت دمًا فاحمرّت فصاحب الشفة أبثَع (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26)	Tampak merah (57) Looks red (57) Fatimah was sick so her face looked red (state verb)

7. (بجَ) Gembira (Joyful)

بجَ – يبِجَحُ – بجَحا يبِج الناس في يوم العيد بجح: فرح (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26)	Gembira (57) Manusia gembira pada hari raya(verba keadaan) Joyful (57) People are happy on holidays (state verb)

8. (بجَد) Berdiam, Tinggal di (Dwell, stay in)

بجَدَ – يبِجُدُ – بُجودا يبِجدَ الجنديُ بالمسكان بجد بالمكان: اقام به (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26)	Berdiam, tinggal di (57) Tentara itu tinggal di asrama(verba keadaan) Dwell, stay in (57) The soldier lives in the dormitory (state verb)

9. (بجَرَ) Besar Perutnya (Obese)

بجَرَ- يبِجَرَ – بجراً يبِجَرَ الشخص لأنه يحبُ الأكل حُبًا شديدا أبجر: obese corpulent (Wehr, 1976, p. 41) بجر الرجلُ: عظم بطنةُ: امتلأ بطنه من الماء و اللبن و لم يروَ (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26)	Besar perutnya (58) Obese (58) The person has a big belly because it likes to eat a lot (state verb).

10. (بجَلَ) Baik Keadaannya (Honorable)

بجَلَ – يبِجُلُ – بَجُلا بجل الأستاذُ بجل: to be venerable, honorable بجل: فرح: حَسُنَ حاله: كان معظّما و مكرّما (Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26)	Baik keadaannya (58) Guru itu baik keadaannya (verba keadaan) Honorable (58) The teacher is doing well (state verb)

11. (بجَم) Diam Karena Takut

بجَم – يبجُمُ – بجوما	Diam karena takut (58)
حينما رأى الكلب في البستان بجَم الطفلُ الصغيرُ	Ketika melihat anjing di kebun, anak kecil itu diam karena takut(verba keadaan)
بجم: سكت عن فزع أو عجز	Silence out of fear(58)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26)	When he saw the dog in the garden, the little boy was silent out of fear (state verb)

12. (بحَّ) Serak (habis berteriak) (Hoarse (after shouting))

بحَّ – يبَحَّ – بحَّا	Serak (habis berteriak) (59)
بحَّ صوت المدرس بعد الغضب	Suara guru serak setelah marah(verba keadaan)
to be or become hoarse: بحَّ: صار مبحوحًا	Hoarse (after shouting) (59)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 225)	The teacher's voice is hoarse after getting angry (state verb)
بحَّ: أخذته بُحَةٌ	
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 26)	

13. (بخَر) Berbau Busuk (Be Bad Smelling)

بخِرَ – يبخَرُ – بخَرا	Berbau busuk (61)
بخِر الفم	
To have bad breath, be bad smelling	Be Bad Smelling (61)
بَخَرَ: رائحة الفم الكريهة :halitosis, bad smelling breath	Bad breath (state verb)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 226)	
بخر: انتن ريحه	
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 27)	

14. (بَخُل) Bakhil, Pelit (Stingy)

بَخُل – يبخُلُ – بُخلا	Pelit (62)
بخِل الملكُ الغنيُ فكرهتُه	Raja yang kaya itu bakhil maka aku membencinya(verba keadaan)
بخل: صار بخيلا و هو ضد السّخيّ و الكريم	Stingy (62)
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 28)	The rich king is stingy so I hate him (state verb)

15. (بدُخ) Mulia (Noble)

بدُخ – يبدُخُ – بداخة	Mulia (63)
بدُخ رئيس الجمهورية	Presiden itu mulia(verba keadaan)
بدخ: كان عظيمَ الشأن فهو بديخ	Noble (63)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 28)	The president is noble (state verb)

16. (بدُن) Besar Badannya (to be or Become Fat)

بدُن – يبدُنُ – بدانة	Besar badannya (66)
بدُن الفلانُ لأنه يحَبُّ الأكلَ	Fulan besar badannya karena dia suka makan(verba keadaan)
بدن: عظُم بدنه بكثرة لحمه	to be or Become Fat(66)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 29)	Fulan is big because he likes to eat (state verb)
بَدَنَ: بدُنَ: سَمِنَ :to be or become fat, corpulent, obese	
(Baalbaki, 2009, p. 228)	

17. (برث) Hidup Bahagia (Live happily)

برث – يبرَث – برثا	Hidup bahagia (70)
ما برث الملكُ الفاجرُ	Raja yang bengis itu tidak hidup bahagia (verba keadaan)
برث: live in ease and enjoyment	Live happily (70)
(Steingass, 2018, p. 116)	The ruthless king did not live happily (state verb)
بَرِثَ ، بالثاء، إذا تَنَعَّمَ تنعمًا واسعًا	
(Manzhūr, 2003, p. 329)	

18. (برج) Mewah (Luxurious)

برج – يبرَجُ برجا	Mewah, serba cukup kehidupan (70)
برج قصرُ رئيس الجمهوريةِ	Istana presiden itu mewah (verba keadaan)
برَجَ: have food and drink in abundance,	
look well	Luxurious (70)
(Steingass, 2018, p. 116)	The presidential palace is luxurious (state verb)
بَرَجَ الشيءُ: ظهرَ و ارتفع	
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 31)	
بَرَجَ: to display, show, play up her charms	
(woman), make herself pretty (woman)	
(Wehr, 1976, p. 50)	

19. (بذُم) Sabar (Patient)

بذُم – يبذُمُ- بذامة	Sabar (69)
بذم رجل عجوز في كشب العيش	Seorang yang lemah sabar dalam mencari nafkah (verba keadaan)
بذم: صبر على رأي و حزم	Patient (69)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 30)	A person who is impatient in earning a living (state verb)

20. (بَذَّ) Kusut (Crumpled)

بَذَّ – يبُذَّ – بَذَذًا	Kusut (68)
بذّ وجهُ الغلامٍ بعد أن قام من النومِ	Wajah anak itu kusut setelah bangun tidur (verba keadaan)
بذِّ: bad condition; dirt	Crumpled (68)
(Steingass, 2018, p. 113)	The child's face was wrinkled after waking up (state verb)
بذّ: ساءَت حالتُه	
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 30)	

21. (بَذْخَ) Tinggi (Tall)

بَذَخَ – يبذَخُ – بَذَخا	Tinggi (67)
بذخ جسمُ الغُلامٍ	Tubuh anak itu tinggi (verba keadaan)
بذخ: ارتفع	Tall (67)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 30)	The child's body is tall (state verb)
بذخ: be high	
(Steingass, 2018, p. 113)	

22. (برت) Bingung (Confused)

برت – يبرَتُ – برتا	Bingung (70)
برت الرجلُ القرويُ عند دخوله إلي مكتب البريد	Orang desa itu bingung ketika ia masuk kantor pos (verba keadaan)
برت: تحيّر	Confused (70)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 31)	The villager was confused when he entered the post office (state verb)

23. (برَق) Berkilat (Flash)

برَق – يبرُقُ – برقا	Berkilat (77)
برق اللؤلؤ برقا حسنا	Mutiara itu berkilat dengan kilatan indah(verba keadaan)
برق الشيءُ: لمَعَ: تلألأ	Flash (77)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 34)	The pearl flashed with a beautiful flash (state verb)

24. (بسَر) Bermuka Masam (Surly)

بسَرَ – يبسُر – بُسرا	Bermuka masam (83)
بسر وجه أب سفيان	Abu Sofian bermuka masam(verba keadaaan)
بسر: قطّب وجهَهُ	surly (83)
(Ma'louf, 2000, p. 37)	Abu Sofian is surly (state verb)

An Overview of Mazīd Verb Categorization

The *fi'l mazīd* in this study is a derivative form of the *fi'l mujarrad*. In the process of derivation, *fi'l mujarrad* experiences several additions of letters to form *fi'l mazīd*. Definition of *fi'l mazīd fīh* according to Al Ghulayaini (1912: 86):

الفعل المزيد فيه هو الذي يكون بعض أحرف ماضيه زائدا على الأصل

Al fi'l mazīd fīh is a *fi'l* in which some of the *mazīd* letters are additional letters to the original letters. There are two types of *fi'l mazīd*: *tsulasi mazīd* and *ruba'i mazīd*.

Fi'l tsulasi mazīd is *fi'l tsulasi* that gets one letter, two letters and three letters added. Three vowels have one letter added, five vowels have two letters added, and four vowels have three letters added. The vowels of the *fi'l* are presented in the following table:

a.   *Wazan* that has one letter added to it

Wazan (Pattern)	Example
فعّل – يفعّل	فرّح – يفرّح
فاعل – يفاعل	قاتل – يقاتل
أفعل – يفعِل	أكرم - يكرم

b.   *Wazan* with two letters added

Wazan (Pattern)	Example
تفاعل- يتفاعل	تباعد – يتباعد
تفعّل – يتفعّل	تكسّر - يتكسر
افتعل – يفتعل	اجتَمع – يجتَمع
انفعل – ينفعل	انكسر – ينكسر
افعلّ – يفعلّ	احمرّ - يحمرُ

c.   *Wazan* with three letters added

Wazan (Pattern)	Example
استفعل – يستفعل	استخرج – يستخرج
افعوعل – يفعوعل	احلولى - يحلولى
افعالّ – يفعالّ	احمارّ – يحمارّ
افعوّل – يفعوّل	اعلوّط - يعلوّط

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Fi'l ruba'i mazīd is *fi'l ruba'i* that gets one or two letters added. The *wazan* is as follows:

a.   *Wazan* that has one letter added to it

Wazan (Pattern)	Example
تفعلل ـ يتفعلل	تجلبب ـ يتجلبب

b.   *Wazan* with two letters added

Wazan	Example
افعنلل ـ يفعنلل	تجلبب ـيتجلبب
افعلل ـ يفعلل	اطمأن ـ يطمئن

The change of *wazan* from *mujarrad* verb to *mazīd* verb does not change the basic meaning but adds a new meaning. Not all *fi'l* in Arabic can be applied to the *wazan fi'l mazīd*, because these *wazan*s are *sima'i*.

In the following table are some mazid verbs of mujarrad verbs that begin with the letter ba. These verbs are taken from the dictionary compiled by Dr Duleim Masoud Al Qahtani. The author took the data from the dictionary, because the writing of *mujarrad* and *mazīd* verbs in the dictionary is very systematic, thus facilitating the process of this research. In addition, the author tries to examine the meaning components in mazid verbs translated into English, so that the process of categorizing verbs into verbs of action, process and state can run smoothly.

Below is a table containing the mazid verbs and their original verbs, before the letters were added, and their meanings in English and Indonesian:

Table 1: Recap list of Mujarrad verbs and Mazid verbs with meanings in English and Indonesian

No	Mujarrad Verb	Mazīd Verb	English Meaning	Indonesian Meaning
1	بئس	تبائس	To feign misery, distress	Berpura-pura sengsara, menyusahkan
		ابتأس	To be sad, worried, grieved	Sedih, khawatir, berduka cita
2	بتّ	بتّت	To adjudge, award(s.th.)	Memutuskan(secara hukum), menyerahakan sesuatu.
		انبتّ	To be cut, decided; done	Terpotong
3	بتر	انبتر	To be cut off, severed	Terpotong, terputus
4	بتل	بتّل	To make(s.th.) final, conclusive	Memisahkan, memutuskan
		تبتّل	To be pious; live in chastity	Hidup alim, meninggalkan kehidupan dunia untuk beribadah kepada Allah
		انبتل	To be cut of, curtailed	Putus, terpotong, dibatasi
5	بثّ	أبثّ	To let(s.o) in on a secret	Memberitahukan rahasia
		انبث	To be scattered, spread	Tersebar, tersiar
6	بثق	انبثق	To break forth	Terbit
7	بجح	تبجّح	To vaunt, boast, brag(of)	Menyombongkan diri, membual
8	بجس	بجّس	To cause(water) to flow	Memancarkan, menyemburkan
		تبجّس	To flow freely, gush out	Memancar keluar
		انبجس	To gush out, flow freely	Menyembur
9	بحّ	بحّح	To make (s.o) hoarse, husky(voice)	Menyebabkan serak
		أبحح	To make (s.o) hoarse, husky(voice)	Menyebabkan serak, parau(suara)

No	Mujarrad Verb	Mazīd Verb	English Meaning	Indonesian Meaning
10	بحبَح	تبحبح	To be prosperous	Menjadi makmur
11	بحث	باحث	To discuss	Berdikusi
		تباحث	To discuss together, confer	Diskusi bersama, berunding
12	بحثر	تبحثر	To be dispersed, scattered	Membubarkan
13	بحر	بحّر	To make a voyage	Mengadakan perjalanan laut
		أبحر	To travel by sea, sail	Bepergian dengan perahu(berlayar)
		تبحّر	To penetrate deeply(into)	Merembes sangat dalam
		استبحر	To penetrate deeply(into)	Merembes sangat dalam
14	بخّ	تبختر	To strut, prance	Memamerkan
		بخّر	To vaporize; disinfect (s.th.)	menguapkan
		تبخّر	To evaporate; volatilize	Mudah menguap
15	بخِل	تباخل	To give reluctantly(to)	Memberikan dengan rasa malas kepada seseorang
16	بدّ	بدّد	To scatter, disperse (s.th.)	Menyebar, menghamburkan
		تبدّد	To be scattered, dispersed	Dihamburkan
		استبدّ	To take possession (of)	Mengambil posisi
17	بدأ	بدّأ	To give priority (to s.th.)	Memberikan prioritas
		بادأ	To take the initiative	Mengambil inisiatif
		أبدى	To do (s.th.) first	Mengerjakan sesuatu yang pertama
		ابتدأ	To begin, start (with s.th.)	Mulai
18	بدر	بادر	To embark; hurry up	Memulai dengan segera
		تبادر	To be obvious	Menjadi jelas, nyata
		ابتدر	To hurry, rush, hasten	Bersegera, membuat buru-buru
19	بدع	بدّع	To accuse(s.o.) of heresy	Menuduh seseorang klenik(bid'ah)
		أبدع	To create, achieve unique	Membuat, mencapai keunikan
		ابتدع	To invent, contrive, devise(s.th.)	Membuat, menyusun, merencanakan sesuatu.
		استبدع	To regard (s.th.) as novel	Menganggap sebagai sesuatu yang baru, menakjubkan
20	بدل	بدّل	To change, alter, substitute (s.th.)	mengubah
		بادل	To exchange; change(s.th.)	Tukar menukar
		أبدل	To replace, exchange (s.th.)	Menggantikan
		تبدّل	To change, be exchanged	Mengganti
		تبادل	To exchange (s.th.) for	Mengganti sesuatu untuk
		استبدل	To exchange (s.th.) for	Mengganti sesuatu untuk
21	بده	باده	To appear suddenly	Muncul, terbit tiba-tiba
		ابتده	To extemporize, improvise (s.th.)	Membuat dengan seada-adanya
22	بدا	تبدى	To show, display, reveal	Menampakkan
		أبدى	To disclose, reveal (s.th.)	Menyingkap, memperlihatkan
		تبدّى	To live in desert	Hidup di gurun
		تبادى	To pose as a Bedouin	Bersikap seperti orang Badui
23	بذر	بذّر	To waste, squander (s.th.)	Memboroskan, menghabiskan dengan sia-sia
24	بذل	تبذّل	To be overgenerous	Menjadi tidak punya rasa malu
		ابتذل	To abuse, degrade (s.th.)	Menyalahgunakan,

No	Mujarrad Verb	Mazīd Verb	English Meaning	Indonesian Meaning
25	برّ	برّر	To justify, exonerate (s.th.)	Membebaskan dari tuduhan/celaan
		أبرّ	To fulfill, carry out(promise)	Memenuhi janji
		تبرّر	To be justified	Menjadi seseorang yang taat
26	برئ	برّأ	To acquit, clear (s.o.)	Membebaskan seseorang
		أبرأ	To acquit, cure (s.o.)	Menyembuhkan seseorang
		تبرّأ	To wash one's hands(of)	Mencuci tangan seseorang
		استبرأ	To restore to health	Memulihkan kesehatan
27	برح	برّح	To beset, harass	Menimpa, menyerang, mengusik
		بارح	To depart, leave (place)	Meninggalkan(tempat)
28	برد	برّد	To make (s.th.) cold	Membuat sesuatu menjadi dingin
		تبرّد	To cool, to be soothed	Mendinginkan, menyejukkan
		ابترد	To be cold, cool of	Menjadi dingin
29	برد	أبرد	To send(letter) by mail	Mengirim surat
30	برز	برّز	To cause (s.th.) to come out	Menjadikan sesuatu keluar
		بارز	To meet (s.o.) in combat, dual	Bertarung, berduel
		أبرز	To expose, bring out (s.th.)	Membuka, menyingkap
		تبرّز	To evacuate the bowels	Mengosongkan isi perut
		تبارز	To vie, contend	Bersaingan, berlomba-lomba
31	برطل	تبرطل	To take bribes, be venal	Menyogok, mengambil uang suap
32	برع	تبرّع	To contribute, donate (s.th.)	Menyumbang
33	برق	أبرق	To flash up, cable (to)	Menyiarkan, mengirim
34	برقش	تبرقش	To be painted with many colors	Mengecat dengan banyak warna
35	برقع	تبرقع	To put on veil	Menaruh di atas selubung
36	برك	برّك	To make (a camel) kneel down	Membuat(unta) berlutut
		بارك	To give one's blessings (to)	Memberikan seseorang berkah
		أبرك	To make (a camel) kneel down	Membuat(unta) berlutut
		تبرّك	To find delight (in)	Mencari kesenangan
		تبارك	To be blessed, praised	Menjadi diberkati
		استبرك	To be blessed	Mendapat berkah
37	برم	تبرّم	To feel annoyed	Merasa terganggu
38	برَم	أبرم	To ratify (a treaty); twist	Mengesahkan
		انبرم	To be twisted, established	Membuktikan
39	برى	بارى	To vie, compete (with s.o.)	Berlomba-lomba dengan seseorang
		تبارى	To compete, vie (with s.o.)	Bersaingan
		انبرى	To be trimmed, sharpened	merintangi
40	بزّ	ابتزّ	To steal, take away	Mencuri
41	بسر	ابتسر	To take premature action	Memulai

Semantically, verb lexemes in Indonesian (and Western languages) are characterized by asking questions:

- What does the subject do in the clause (action verbs)

- What happens to the subject in the clause (process verb)

- What is the state of the subject in the clause (state verb)

At this stage, meaning is analyzed by contrasting the presence (+) or absence (-) of meaning components in a lexical item. This analysis is called binary analysis, a two-by-two analysis. This analysis comes from the study of phonology conducted by Roman Jakobson and Morris Halle. In his research report entitled Preliminaries to Speech Analysis: The Distinctive Features and Their Correlates (1951), they gave a plus sign (+) for sounds that contain a phonological feature, and a minus sign (-) for those that do not have that feature (ibid, 2003: 323). In this study, maziid verbs are semantically categorized into three major groups, namely: action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs. Binary analysis makes categorization easier because there are some verbs that have two categories. The following is a binary analysis in categorizing mazid verbs semantically.

Table 2: Binary Analysis in Arabic Verbs

No	Mazid Verb	Lexical Meaning	Action Verbs	Process Verb	State verbs
1	تبائس	To feign misery, distress	+	-	-
2	ابتأس	To be sad, worried, grieved	-	-	+
3	بتّت	To adjudge, award(s.th.)	+	-	-
4	انبتّ	To be cut, decided;done	+	-	-
5	انبتر	To be cut off, severed	+	-	-
6	بتّل	To make(s.th.) final, conclusive	+	-	-
7	تبتّل	To be pious; live in chastity	-	-	+
8	انبتل	To be cut of, curtailed	+	-	+
9	أبثّ	To let(s.o) in on a secret	+	-	-
10	انبث	To be scattered, spread	+	-	+
11	انبثق	To break forth	+	-	-
12	تبجّح	To vaunt, boast, brag(of)	+	-	-
13	بجّس	To cause(water) to flow	-	+	-
14	تبجّس	To flow freely, gush out	+	-	-
15	انبجس	To gush out, flow freely	+	-	-
16	بحّح	To make (s.o) hoarse, husky(voice)	+	+	-
17	أبحح	To make (s.o) hoarse, husky(voice)	+	+	-
18	تبحبح	To be prosperous	-	-	+
19	باحث	To discuss	+	-	-
20	تباحث	To discuss together, confer	+	-	-
21	تبحثر	To be dispersed, scattered	-	-	+
22	بحّر	To make a voyage	-	+	-
23	أبحر	To travel by sea, sail	+	+	-
24	تبحّر	To penetrate deeply(into)	+	+	-
25	استبحر	To penetrate deeply(into)	+	+	-
26	تبختر	To strut, prance	+	-	-
27	بخّر	To vaporize; disinfect (s.th.)	+	-	-
28	تبخّر	To evaporate; volatilize	+	-	-
29	تباخل	To give reluctantly(to)	+	-	-
30	بدّد	To scatter, disperse (s.th.)	+	-	-
31	تبدّد	To be scattered, dispersed	-	-	+
32	استبدّ	To take possession (of)	+	-	-
33	بدّأ	To give priority (to s.th.)	+	-	-
34	بادأ	To take the initiative	+	-	-

No	Mazid Verb	Lexical Meaning	Action Verbs	Process Verb	State verbs
35	أبدى	To do (s.th.) first	+	-	-
36	ابتدأ	To begin, start(with s.th.)	+	-	-
37	بادر	To embark; hurry up	+	-	-
38	تبادر	To be obvious	-	-	+
39	ابتدر	To hurry, rush, hasten	+	-	+
40	بدّع	To accuse(s.o.) of heresy	+	-	-
41	أبدع	To create, achieve unique	+	-	-
42	ابتدع	To invent, contrive, devise(s.th.)	+	-	-
43	استبدع	To regard (s.th.) as novel	+	-	-
44	بدّل	To change, alter, substitute (s.th.)	+	-	-
45	بادل	To exchange; change(s.th.)	+	-	-
46	أبدل	To replace, exchange (s.th.)	+	-	-
47	تبدّل	To change, be exchanged	+	-	-
48	تبادل	To exchange (s.th.) for	+	-	-
49	استبدل	To exchange (s.th.) for	+	-	-
50	باده	To appear suddenly	-	+	-
51	ابتده	To extemporize, improvise (s.th.)	+	-	-
52	بادى	To show, display, reveal	+	-	-
53	أبدى	To disclose, reveal (s.th.)	+	-	-
54	تبدّى	To live in desert	+	-	-
55	تبادى	To pose as a Bedouin	-	+	+
56	بذّر	To waste, squander (s.th.)	+	+	-
57	تبذّل	To be overgenerous	-	-	+
58	ابتذل	To abuse, degrade (s.th.)	+	-	-
59	برّر	To justify, exonerate (s.th.)	+	-	-
60	أبرّ	To fulfill, carry out(promise)	+	-	-
61	تبرّر	To be justified	-	-	+
62	برّأ	To acquit, clear (s.o.)	+	-	+
63	أبرأ	To acquit, cure (s.o.)	+	-	+
64	تبرّأ	To wash one's hands(of)	+	-	-
65	استبرأ	To restore to health	+	-	-
66	برّح	To beset, harass	+	-	-
67	بارح	To depart, leave (place)	+	-	-
68	برّد	To make (s.th.) cold	-	+	+
69	تبرّد	To cool, to be soothed	-	+	+
70	ابترد	To be cold, cool of	-	+	+
71	أبرد	To send(letter) by mail	+	-	-
72	برّز	To cause (s.th.) to come out	-	+	-
73	بارز	To meet (s.o.) in combat, dual	+	-	-
74	أبرز	To expose, bring out (s.th.)	+	-	-
75	تبرّز	To evacuate the bowels	+	-	-
76	تبارز	To vie, contend	+	-	-
77	تبرطل	To take bribes, be venal	+	-	-

No	Mazid Verb	Lexical Meaning	Action Verbs	Process Verb	State verbs
78	تبرّع	To contribute, donate (s.th.)	+	-	-
79	أبرق	To flash up, cable (to)	+	-	-
80	تبرقش	To be painted with many colors	+	-	-
81	تبرقع	To put on veil	-	+	-
82	برّك	To make (a camel) kneel down	+	-	-
83	بارك	To give one's blessings (to)	+	-	-
84	أبرك	To make (a camel) kneel down	+	-	-
85	تبرّك	To find delight (in)	-	+	-
86	تبارك	To be blessed, praised	-	+	+
87	استبرك	To be blessed	-	-	+
88	تبرّم	To feel annoyed	-	-	+
89	أبرم	To ratify (a treaty); twist	+	-	-
90	انبرم	To be twisted, established	-	-	+
91	بارى	To vie, compete (with s.o.)	+	+	-
92	تبارى	To compete, vie (with s.o.)	+	-	-
93	انبرى	To be trimmed, sharpened	-	-	+
94	ابتزّ	To steal, take away	+	+	-
95	ابتسر	To take premature action	+	+	-

From the binary analysis above, it can be concluded that in this study, seventy-four *mazīd* verbs are action verbs, nineteen *mazīd* verbs are process verbs, and twenty-four *mazīd* verbs are state verbs. Action verbs have the highest quantity, this is following Tampubolon's opinion that action verbs in Indonesian are 51.3%. Like Indonesian Arabic verbs, *mazīd* verbs that begin with the letter *ba'*, are also dominated by action verbs.

Conclusions and Implications

The findings related to morphologically *mujarrad* verbs in Arabic show that *Al fi'l mujarrad* is a *fi'l* whose *mādhi* letters are all original letters, that is, there are no additional letters in it. *Fi'l mujarrad* can be divided into two types, namely: *fi'l tsulāsi mujarrad* and *fi'l rubā'i mujarrad*.

Fi'l tsulātsi mujarrad is divided into six vowels: فعَل - يفعُل / فعَل - يفعَل / فعَل- يفعِل / فعِل - يفعَل / فعُل / فعُل - يفعُلُ / فعِل - يفعِل. The *fi'l rubā'i mujarrad* has only one *wazan*, namely: فعَلل - يفعْلل.

In this study, there are twenty-six *mujarrad* verbs classified as action verbs. Thirteen verbs use the *wazan* فعَل - يفعُل. Ten verbs use the *wazan* فعَل - يفعِل. Two verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعُلُ. And one verb uses the wazan فعَل - يفعُل.

In this study, there are twelve mujarrad verbs classified as process verbs. Six mujarrad verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعُل. Three verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعِل. One verb uses the wazan فعِل - يفعَل. One verb uses the wazan فعَل - يفعُل. And one verb also uses the wazan فعِل - يفعِل.

In this study, there are twenty-four mujarrad verbs which are classified as state verbs. Seven verbs use the *mujarrad* using the *wazan* فعِل - يفعَل. Six verbs use the *wazan* فعَل - يفعُل. Six verbs use the wazan فعَل - يفعُل. Three verbs use the vowel فعَل - يفعُل. One verb uses the wazan فعَل - يفعِل. And one verb uses the *wazan* فعِل - يفعِل. So, all the *wazan*s of *mujarrad* verbs in Arabic are used in categorizing the state verbs of *fi'l* starting with the letter *ba'* in this study.

The findings related to morphologically *mazīd* verbs in Arabic show that *Al fi'l mazīd* in this study is a derivative form of its *fi'l mujarrad*. In the derivation process, the *fi'l mujarrad* undergoes several letter additions so that the *fi'l mazīd* is formed. *Al fi'l mazīd fih* is a *fi'l* in which some of the *mazīd* letters are additional letters to the original letters. *Fi'l mazīd* can be divided into two, namely *tsulāsi mazīd* and *rubā'i mazīd*.

The *fi'l tsulāsi mazīd* is a tsulasi *fi'l* that has one letter, two letters and three letters added to it. Three vowels get one letter added, five vowels get two letters added, and four vowels get three letters added. The vowels with one letter added: تفاعل ـ يتفاعل / تفعّل ـ يتفعّل / افتعل ـ يفتعل / انفعل ـ ينفعل / افعلّ . A *wazan* that adds two letters: فعّل ـ يفعّل /فاعل ـ يفاعل / أفعل ـ يفعِل . A *wazan* that adds two letters: فعّل ـ يفعّل /فاعل ـ يفاعل / أفعل ـ يفعِل . *Wazan* with three letters added: استفعل ـ يستفعل/ افعوعل ـ يفعوعل / افعالّ ـ يفعالّ /افعوّل ـ يفعوّل. يفعلّ.

Fi'l rubā'i mazīd is *fi'l ruba'i* that gets one or two letters added. The *wazan*s are as follows:

a. The *wazan* that gets one letter added

ـ تفعلل ـ يتفعلل

b. A *wazan* that adds two letters

ـ افعنلل ـ يفعنلل

ـ افعلل ـ يفعلل

The change of *wazan* from a *mujarrad* verb to a *mazīd* verb does not change the basic meaning but adds a new meaning. Not all *fi'l* in Arabic can be applied into the *wazan* of *fi'l mazīd*, because these *wazan*s are *sima'i* in nature. At this stage, meaning analysis is done by contrasting the presence (+) or absence (-) of meaning components in a lexical item. This analysis is called binary analysis, a two-by-two analysis.

From the binary analysis, it can be concluded that in this study, seventy-four *mazīd* verbs are action verbs (77.89%), nineteen *mazīd* verbs are process verbs (20%), and twenty-four *mazīd* verbs are state verbs (25,26%). Action verbs have the highest quantity, this is in accordance with Tampubolon's opinion that action verbs in Indonesian are 51.3%. Like Indonesian Arabic verbs, *mazīd* verbs that begin with the letter ba', are also dominated by action verbs.

The recommendation of this research, in general, is to optimize the study of Arabic, English, and Indonesian verbs based on the classification of state verbs, action verbs, and process verbs. This division will make it easier for bilingual dictionary users. The information conveyed in the lexical meaning will be complete and more comprehensive.

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